

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, except on Sundays and public holidays.

For each copy. Annual subscription price, \$14.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five cents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$7.

One Copy, 5 Cents.

Three Copies, 15 Cents.

Five Copies, 25 Cents.

Ten Copies, 50 Cents.

Postage five cents per copy for three months.

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The CALIFORNIA EDITION, on the 1st and 16th of each month, at Six cents per copy, or \$3 per annum.

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Volume XXX, No. 301.

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—SAM.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 30 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—KIDNEY, BINGHAM, DANCING, &amp;c.—TOMMY AND THE FIVE TIGERS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 20 Bowery.—SINGING, DANCING, BULLDOG, &amp;c.—OLD DAN GUINNESS.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—CONCERT BY THE FORMER BROTHERS.

DODWORTH HALL, 303 Broadway.—BLIND TOM'S PIANO CONCERTS.

BROADWAY ATHENAEUM, Broadway.—MOVING DIORAMA OF NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE.

MONTPELLIER'S OPERA HOUSE, 37 and 39 Bowery.—MINSTREL, SINGING, DANCING, PANTOMIME, &amp;c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.—BALLAD, BURLESQUE AND PANTOMIME.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

STEREOGRAPHIC SCHOOL OF ART.—Corner of Grand and Crosby streets.

New York, Sunday, October 29, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers.

OFFICIAL.

Year Ending May 1, 1865.

Name of Paper.

Herald, \$1,095,000.

Times, 368,150.

Tribune, 252,000.

Evening Post, 169,427.

World, 100,000.

Sun, 151,079.

Express, 90,548.

New York Herald, \$1,095,000.

Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined, \$71,329.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

Proclamation by President Johnson.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, during the year which is now coming to an end, to relieve our beloved country from the fearful scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, unity and harmony, with a great enlargement of civil liberty; and whereas our Heavenly Father has also, during the year, graciously averted from us the calamities of foreign war, pestilence and famine, while our granaries are full of the fruits of an abundant season; and whereas righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to the people thereof that they do set apart and observe the first Thursday of December as a day of National Thanksgiving to the Creator of the Universe for these deliverances and blessings.

And I do further recommend that on that occasion the whole people make confession of our national sins against His infinite goodness, and with one heart and one mind implore the Divine guidance in the ways of national virtue and holiness.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President—

Wm. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

Our European files by the steamship Africa, which reached Boston yesterday, give further details of the manner in which the Adams-Russell correspondence is viewed by the British press. All the most influential journals acknowledge the serious nature of the difficulty, and some urge that the settlement of our claims in one shape or another is absolutely necessary for the future well-being of England. The London Post, usually regarded as the organ of Lord Palmerston, advocates the plan which the Herald has from time to time recommended—viz: that a conference should assemble to agree upon some common code to be observed by all neutral States.

President Johnson's address to the Brazilian Minister has attracted considerable attention both in France and England, and in each country it is strangely enough favored that the President's advice to the Brazilians to aim at maintaining themselves absolutely alone implies an abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

President Johnson having by his proclamation appointed Thursday, the 7th of December, as a day of thanksgiving throughout our entire country, it is to be hoped, and reasonably to be expected, that there will be concert with this action on the part of all the Governors, so that our national and State thanksgivings shall be one and the same occasion. The Governors of Maine and New Hampshire have already issued their thanksgiving proclamations, the former appointing the 23d of November, and the latter the 30th of that month; to be observed as the annual religious festival; but it is reasonable to suppose that they will now substitute for those days the one named by the President.

The Georgia Convention on Friday, as announced in yesterday's Herald, repealed the secession ordinance, instead of declaring it null and void. On the same day an ordinance ignoring the State debt incurred in aid of the rebellion was introduced and referred to a committee. Yesterday there was an animated discussion over a motion, which was finally lost by a heavy majority, for the appointment of a committee to ascertain from the Governor whether the reputation of the rebel army—lost in a late sea and now with President Johnson—

Johnson in the matter of restoration. Some of the members of the convention manifest rather a tractable disposition, and evidently need a little enlightenment from Washington, which they will probably soon receive, as we are informed that Secretary Seward has notified the Provisional Governor of Georgia that the President cannot recognize any State which assumes a portion of the rebel debt as having resumed its allegiance to the national government. The first article of the new constitution has been reported to the convention and adopted. It contains a section abolishing slavery, with a proviso that this action shall be no stoppage to future compensation claims for slaves manumitted.

In Louisiana the Provost Marshal's courts organized by the Freedmen's Bureau have been abolished by General Fuller, and all cases relating to the freedmen are turned over to the State courts, the officers of the bureau, however, being instructed to see that the negroes receive justice. The rebel ex-Governor Allen, now a voluntary exile in Mexico, who was nominated by his admirers for re-election as Governor of Louisiana, has, it is said, declined the honor, expressing his intention of remaining in the dominions of Maximilian.

Governor Humphreys, of Mississippi, in his recent introduction to the Legislature of that State, maintained the supreme authority of the national government, in opposition to the State rights doctrine, and said that (though he was a general in the rebel army) "I have always believed that no one or more States could be constitutionally severed from the union of the people of the United States into one people." Wise men, however, he says, thought differently, and the matter was submitted to a tribunal from which there is no appeal, and he emphatically decided against the right of secession. He notices and contradicts the assertion that the South is not sincere in her professions of loyalty and acquiescence in the results of the war. While acknowledging that Mississippi has not abolished slavery willingly, but under the pressure of events, he maintains that she has done so in good faith, and that she will never allow it to again exist within her borders. He recommends the passage of laws for the education and elevation of all their rights of person and property, but insists that they can never be admitted to social or political equality with the whites, as this is "a government of white men." "Miscegenation," he says, "must be the work and taste of other climes and other people."

Bishop Davis, of the Episcopal Church in South Carolina, has addressed a letter to his clergy and laity on the subject of the proposed reunion of the Northern and Southern branches of that denomination. He maintains that owing to political events the ecclesiastical division was unavoidable, and is in favor of continuing the separation, but is willing to submit to the decision of the General Convention of the Church South, which is to assemble in Mobile during next month.

A Georgia journal says that many of the leading Methodist clergymen of that State, in consequence of their hostility to their Northern brethren, have made overtures to the Episcopalians for a union with them. The United States mail steamer Serrano sailed from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, on the 17th of September, in search of the rebel pirate steamer Shenandoah. A list of ninety-five American whalers is published by a Honolulu paper, thirty-three of which had been burned or boarded by the pirate, and the remaining sixty-two of which had not been heard from.

Buenos Ayres newspapers of the 20th of September have reached us by way of Europe. They contain little additional, however, in regard to the war between Paraguay and the allies. We are told that the Paraguayans have respected property protected by our national flag. The new line of steamers between New York and Rio Janeiro, in addition to the subsidies granted by the United States and Brazil, has been voted twenty thousand dollars per annum by the Argentine Congress, on condition that the trips of the vessels be extended to Buenos Ayres.

A despatch from Montreal City, N. C., says that the purser of the steamship Eagle, from Havana, states that the negro insurrection in Jamaica, heretofore reported, had assumed serious proportions, and that at the solicitation of the British Consul four Spanish war vessels had been despatched to assist in suppressing it. The latest advice from the republic of Hayti report the rebellion against the government of President Gervais as continuing, though in a nearly exhausted condition. The rebels were still besieged in the town of Cape Haytien, and were so short of provisions that it was thought they must soon succumb.

Edward B. Ketchum was arraigned yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and pleaded guilty to forgery in the third degree. His counsel moved for a postponement of the sentence until Ketchum's testimony was taken in a number of civil suits now pending, and stated that evidence would be furnished to the court showing that he was a young man of correct habits previous to the commission of the offense. District Attorney Hall acceded to the motion, and the Recorder postponed the sentence. A motion was made for the discharge of Charles Brown, who is charged with being implicated with Jenkins in the Phenix Bank frauds. The Recorder reserved his decision. George E. Weaver, who pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to commit a rape, was sent to the State Prison for five years.

The police yesterday pounced upon and closed up a very extensive depot for the storage and sale of counterfeit Treasury notes, located in a dark room at No. 5 Goerck street. Francisco Bohagar, an Italian, the occupant of the room, was arrested and committed, and on making search in it there was found a stock of bogus Treasury notes, of the denominations of five dollars, twenty dollars and fifty cents, amounting altogether to a number of hundred and eleven thousand dollars, put up in one thousand dollar packages. The bills are rather poor ones, and would not deceive those accustomed to handling money; but it is believed that large quantities of them have been sent to the West and South, where they may have a better chance of getting into circulation. Bohagar refuses to name any of his accomplices or to disclose the place of manufacture of the spurious currency; but the police are sanguine of learning these shortly.

Major General Sanford yesterday issued another order, postponing until the 25th of November, in accordance with a request of the Governor, the review and parade of our city militia, which were to have taken place on the 1st of the month.

Some specimens of the new ten cent currency notes have been received in this city, and they are nearly ready for general distribution. They are half an inch longer and a quarter of an inch wider than the old notes, and their engraving is more elaborate.

A fire about eight o'clock last evening on the second floor of the grocery store No. 230 Greenwich street, the origin of which is supposed to have been accidental, did damage estimated at between seven thousand and eight thousand dollars.

The annual regatta of the Atlantic Boat Club took place yesterday afternoon on the North river, off the Ellysian Fields. There were two races—a single scull contest, for which there were three entries, and a race between the boats New York and Colyer, manned respectively by married and unmarried rowers. The former race was won by the D. Banks, Jr., and the latter by the married men.

A large lot of silverware and other articles supposed to have been stolen, together with burglars' tools, were seized by the police of Poughkeepsie yesterday on board a schooner in the North river. Three men found on board were arrested.

A Norfolk despatch states that the disaster to the steamship North Star, heretofore reported as having put into port on her way from New York to New Orleans, was more serious than at first announced. It is said that only the greatest exertions of all on board and the lightning of the vessel by throwing overboard a considerable portion of her cargo prevented the water from extinguishing her fire, as it poured in through the leak at a tremendous rate. The passengers have adopted resolutions condemning the owners of the North Star for sending her to sea in the condition in which she is said to have been.

The Agawam (Mass.) cotton mill, located at West Springfield, was partially destroyed by fire on Friday morning. The damage is estimated at about twenty thousand dollars. The property is insured for fifty thousand dollars, five thousand of the amount being in the Home Insurance Company of this city.

A smash occurred on the New York Central Railroad, near Fishers Station, on Wednesday last, by which several freight cars were derailed, and the train and several others were slightly injured. Soon after leaving Rochester the train became divided, and when the locomotive backed up to resume the connection a collision took place on a short curve.

A portion of the party of European capitalists now in this country, including the son of Sir Morton Peto, visited Richmond and Petersburg, Va., during the past week, and spent some time, with much interest, in viewing the scenes in the vicinity of those towns made so memorable by the stubborn and decisive contests which marked the close of the rebellion.

Anna L. Carter, the girl who some months ago stood

young Gladwin, now confined in the Tombs on charges of forgery and stealing Western railroad bonds, out of nine hundred dollars, and then fled with another man, was accidentally shot and killed by this man, named Tim Kinnich, on last Monday morning, during a drunken brawl in which the two were engaged, at a house of alleged ill repute near Holyoke, Massachusetts.

A young man named Hopkins, who had been in the grocery business in Providence, R. I., for some time, and had succeeded in establishing such a good reputation that he was able to buy largely on credit, has, it is said, recently disappeared suddenly, after having victimized some of the merchants of that town to the amount of forty thousand dollars.

The stock market was firm yesterday. Governments were dull. Gold was firm, and closed at 145½. The greater ease in the money market rendered commercial transactions more easy of consummation yesterday. Still the markets were generally quiet, as usual on Saturday, and but little business was done, especially in imported goods. Cotton was rather quiet. Groceries were dull. Petroleum was quiet, but firm. On "Change" flour was dull and lower. Grain was firmer, generally speaking. Pork was rather unsettled, closing firmer. Beef was steady. Cut meats were nominal. Lard was dull and heavy. Whiskey was steady, with a moderate demand.

The Military Character of the Candidates in this State.

Twenty candidates for State office are put before the people by the two parties, and of this number eight are soldiers. The republican party has given the Army just one-half its ticket, either very grateful to the army or conscious of some bad political timber; and the democratic party, recognizing the army as little as circumstances permit, gives us three soldiers to seven politicians. Of these eight soldiers six are general officers and two are colonels. All have undoubtedly served the country in the last four years with all their might in the most devoted spirit, and some of them with distinguished ability. They pledged life, fortune and honor for the public welfare in the greatest necessity that ever fell upon the country; and having done that we must recognize that they are a better class of men than the people are usually required to vote for. It is to be regretted that all these soldiers are not distributed through the various offices, so that they would collectively make one ticket, and that the people would not have to vote against any one, but could give one broad, distinct expression of their faith in this class of men and their contempt for the politicians.

General Slocum, who heads the democratic ticket, is the most distinguished soldier of the number. He is a graduate of West Point, and also a lawyer. He left this State in command of one of our early regiments, and at the close of the war commanded, under Sherman, one-half of the army that marched from Atlanta to Raleigh. He went up from a colonelcy to one of the exalted positions in our great armies—hardly heard of by the country; making no noise, never announcing his own merits, never factious, but doing his duty earnestly, thoroughly and quietly, and taking his well-earned rewards when they came with true modesty. His record is sometimes supposed to be not of the "brilliant" kind. It has not the brilliancy that is associated with the names of Sigel, Butler and that class of heroes. His name has not been dinned into the ears of the people year in and year out in connection with stories of victories claimed and battles to be won; but if any one of these noisy fellows with a "brilliant record" could justly claim one-half of Slocum's fights he would consider that he had grounds to justify the wildest stories he could tell of his own achievements, and would be a happy man. Slocum was a hard worker in the national cause from the commencement. He was the other day exposed to the degrading imputation that his appearance in politics before the war was by "permission" of Thurlow Weed. But he has shown that in a nobler and harder sphere than that of politics he needed no "permission," and no other assistance than that of his own brave heart and clear head. He is indebted for his advancement in the army to his acts. He served with great success on the Peninsula, in the battles on South Mountain, at Antietam, at Chancellorsville, and more notably than all at Gettysburg. He subsequently served, as the country knows, in the great campaign against Atlanta, and in that which brought Sherman to the sea. If this is not a brilliant record in the best sense of the term where shall we find one?

General Barlow's military character is that of a hard fighter. He differs from Slocum in the important fact that he has always had to obey orders and seldom to give them; and while Slocum has had the opportunity in the command of large bodies to indicate an intellect of a high order, Barlow's sphere of duty has only given him the opportunity to indicate an inflexible will and the most dauntless, unconquerable courage. He is a striking instance of the possession of these qualities in an eminent degree. His mind is a good one, as it was the influence by which, without special military education, he rose from the ranks to his position of major general. He has carried troops forward through as hot a fire as any other man that ever trod the field of battle, and though always wounded he has always recovered marvellously and been ready to repeat his exploits on the next battle. General Barlow's military character is the same—that of a stubborn, persistent fighter. General Jones and Colonel McNeil and Howland have the characters of faithful, reliable soldiers; and General Martindale has always been regarded as one of the most accomplished officers of the Army of the Potomac.

General Patrick has done good fighting, and notably at Antietam; but he is best known in connection with the position he long held of Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac. In this position he gained in the army a reputation for incorruptible honesty. He was a man of whom all wrong-doers were shy, and all swindlers, suttlers and skulkers were on their good behavior when "Old Patrick" was reported in the neighborhood. No man who was to be bribed could have maintained such a character in that army, where plenty of money was always ready to purchase the privilege to rob and cheat the soldier; and the fact that Patrick's character in that position was never impeached is a satisfactory evidence of his real integrity and of his fitness for the very position for which he is now named.

THEATRICALS IN MEXICO.—Mexico is a stage on which Maximilian is amusing the world by performing French farces. We have had several of them within two or three years, which, though funny enough to us, are likely to prove serious before long to the actors. The last is the lurid farce, showing that the manager is at his wit's end to keep up his establishment.

The Scandalous Personalities of Our Party Politicians. This is an old story; but we had expected that with both parties in this State on the same platform, and each with a mixed ticket of soldiers and civilians, old line democrats and republicans, there would be but little of the usual violent and vulgar personal assaults between the leading politicians of the opposing camps. It appears, however, that it is as difficult for the mere party politician to correct his vicious propensities as it is for the leopard to change his spots or the negro to turn white. Just before the opening of the State canvass between the two parties we had a foretaste of what was coming in the spiteful personal controversy between Horace Greeley and Thurlow Weed, in which each, according to the other, was better qualified for Sing Sing than any other place. But an armistice has followed between these belligerents, and we presume that it is agreed between them that each "is a good enough Morgan till after the election."

But since the two party State tickets were put in the field Messrs. Weed and Greeley have made some remarkable discoveries of the unfitness of General Slocum and Lucius Robinson for any post of official responsibility; for the one is denounced as a cotton swindler, and the other, by his late party confederates and admirers, as a corrupt and trading lobby jobber. Weed says that since the Albany convention he has been met with the proffered hand of Robinson, but that "with those who know me it is scarcely necessary to say that the hand which had so recently reeked with foul personal calumny was spurned." Robinson responds that this "sensation story is as false as it is silly." Weed retorts with the lie direct against Robinson, and says "the truth is not in him." All this is bad enough, but the generous old grandfather of the poets of the Post has to step in and make it worse by a sly hit at "the King of the Lobby," and "the debasing influence of that body upon the legislation of the State."

This brings out the lobby king in all his glory. He shows how he was provoked to expose the lobby jobs of the Post, to "break some of its glass windows," to arraign as a criminal and eject from his office of Navy Agent the unfortunate Henderson, of the firm of the Post; and Weed concludes by saying that the mistake of Kohnstamm, a government swindler now in Sing Sing, "was in not connecting himself with the Evening Post before commencing his depredations." Such are the courtesies brought into play among the happy family of the republicans, and, therefore, it is not surprising that Horatio Seymour should turn up his nose at John Van Buren, nor that Van Buren should dipvantly describe the ex-Governor as "a damned fool."

The personal compliments of this sort in vogue among the editors, stump orators and travelling managers of the two contesting parties against each other and their candidates before the people are, however, the subject now before us. Two specimens of this style of electioneering will serve to show what is the most conspicuous and the most debasing electioneering trick of this canvass. The first is from the Tribune. "How much," it inquires, "does Joe Davis propose to charge the United States for the use of his and Jeff's plantations since he ran away from the service of the rebellion? Couldn't he induce General Slocum to give him a certificate and order for the cotton which he must have lost by the war?" Here we have the baseness, malice and venom of party hostility in full play. Our second specimen is from the World, the Monsieur Mantlin of which affects all the proprieties of the head of a millinery store. In a conspicuous headline to a report of a democratic meeting at Rochester the speeches delivered are described as "the scraping of the old saw Seward." Here we have this affected Mantlin of the World in his true colors. And yet from day to day he devotes a whole broadside to the ventilation of "the campaign of calumny against General Slocum."

In these coarse and vulgar personalities so habitual to our professional politicians, editors and stumpers we have the fountain of bitter waters which has made our political electioneering system a disgrace and a nuisance in the judgment of the civilized world. To this source of political and popular demoralization we may trace all those downward steps from law and order to rebellion and the bloody civil war through which we have passed. Freedom of speech and of the press is the peculiar boast of our political system; but when under this freedom of opinion every prominent candidate for public favor becomes a traitor, a murderer, a swindler, defaulter or public robber, we cannot wonder that the management of our political parties has been and is in the hands of demagogues, rogues, ruffians and reckless adventurers. The blessings of liberty in such hands inevitably lead to anarchy or despotism, unless seasonably checked by a wholesome public opinion.

THE REPUBLIC OF GREAT BRITAIN.—A movement is on foot, but not yet fully developed, to change the Fenian programme, and instead of aiming alone at the liberation of Ireland, to aspire to a still greater object, and that is the overthrow of the English monarchy and the erection of the republic of Great Britain. Not Ireland alone is to participate in the Fenian liberation movement, but the entire British empire is to share in its beneficent operations. Included in this grand arrangement are, first, a lodgment in and the possession of Canada; and, second, the fitting out of a fleet of Fenian cruisers, after the manner of the British-rebel cruisers Alabama, Florida, Shenandoah, Stonewall, &amp;c. The vessels can prey upon British commerce in the same manner, but with more effect, than the rebel vessels preyed upon American commerce during the rebellion. The capture of Montreal with the force the Fenians can send will be but the work of an hour. There is only a garrison of British troops there, and no defenses of consequence. Quebec will fall after a brief investment. The new capital of Canada, Ottawa City, can be occupied without resistance. In short, there is no place in Canada that cannot be taken possession of by the Fenians if they determine to do so. Once in their power, the Fenians can make Canada a point d'appui, and their authorities can proclaim the British republic covering the whole empire. That is what the British people want. The Fenians may cease talking alone for Ireland, and the English radicals, with John Bright at their head, may cease agitating the subject of suffrage, and all hands go in for establishing the republic of Great Britain. That is the way to bring the English aristocracy to their marrow bones.

## OUR OWN GOVERNMENT.—Judging from the

general character of the nominations made for the Legislature in the rural districts, there is but little hope of that body doing anything for this city which will in any form prove beneficial to our tax-ridden citizens. There are, to be sure, many good men in the field, but a majority of the radical nominations are no improvement on the past few years. It is altogether probable that the worst men everywhere throughout the State will succeed; that the Legislature will be thoroughly partisan; and if our citizens desire relief they must pursue some other course. The Tribune declared a few days since that it was much cheaper to buy members after they were elected than it was to elect them. That concern has had some experience in that line with republican legislatures, both as applied to United States Senators and the pliers and wharves job, and therefore no doubt speaks from practical knowledge. This being the position of affairs, our capitalists had better try the Tribune's plan as an investment—buy up a majority of both Houses, and in that manner secure the appointment of a commission to govern this city for the next four or five years. There is no hope in any other course, and if they will try the Tribune's experiment they may possibly be able to make a good interest on their investment in the reduction of their taxes.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The dashing cavalry rebel, and once uncompromising free-trader, Wade Hampton, is very likely after all to make a better and more useful, as well as more loyal, Governor of South Carolina than many men from that State whose rebellious instincts were less demonstrative. During the rebellion Hampton was in extremes. He was the foremost rebel of them all. Having honestly accepted the consequences of defeat, and become truly penitent, it is quite probable that he will now be as extreme in his loyalty as he formerly was in his treason. Such a kind of man is more likely to be sincere in his conversion than your milk and water rebel, who, during the stirring times of war, mostly stood upon the fence. Wade Hampton did his best to divide the Union, and he now promises to do his best to restore it. Andrew Johnson may find a staunch adherent in Wade Hampton, and South Carolina a very reliable Governor.

MONTPELLIER'S OPERA HOUSE.—During the past week, which was the first of the season in this Bowery Opera House, the large measure of patronage extended to it ought to satisfy the manager as to its permanent success. The theatre, which is very capacious, and, we may add, very comfortable in its arrangements, has been crowded every night. Mr. Montpeller has the advantage of a very strong company, and a corps de ballet—which is one of the leading features—not surpassed in any house in the city. The performances combine excellent farces with good singing, athletic feats, and a really admirable ballet, put upon the stage with all the accessories of costume and scenery necessary to the production of this attractive entertainment. The clog dancers, Montpeller, Tim Hayes and Messrs. Childs and Carroll are not second to any to be met with in the metropolis. Altogether, the Montpeller Opera House is an institution that ought to be encouraged by the pleasure seekers of the East End. It presents a strong contrast, in point of refinement and the absence of all demoralizing influences, to the Bowery theatres, which, unfortunately for the morals of the youthful community, have hitherto exercised so baneful a control over that class.

VALERIE'S MANUAL OF THE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.—The volume of this publication for 1865 has just been issued from the press. It is a book of eight hundred and seventy-nine pages. Like those which have preceded it and been annually printed since 1845, it is creditable to the venerable clerk of the Common Council, D. T. Valentine, whose name, as author and compiler, now as heretofore adorns its title page. Aside from the dull and dry detail of elections and lists of public officials, which naturally fill a goodly portion of the work, the lighter and more interesting line of reading has not been entirely neglected. Reminiscences of the early days of New York, likenesses of celebrated and ancient Knickerbockers, and engravings of time-worn buildings and localities, are scattered here and there among its pages with an artistic taste and a measure relieving the heavier portion and making the volume of considerable value even to those seldom caught in so profitable an occupation as looking into the covers of anything more ponderous than the last new novel. Several new reformatory and benevolent institutions are noticed. All new public buildings of importance, with the political changes of the year, find appropriate mention in the Manual. Mr. Valentine may again congratulate himself upon having supplied a valuable contribution to the statistical and historical publications of the year.

## Art Intelligence.

Mr. Heade, the artist, who has arrived at Boston from England, has handed over for public exhibition at the Athenaeum, in that city, his picture of Oliver Cromwell, which is to adorn the gallery of historical portraits in Providence, Rhode Island.

Jones' collection of paintings has been exhibited at Lancaster Hall, Portland, Me.

Turkey has been startled by the rumor of a great innovation perpetrated by the Sultan. He is having his portrait painted by a French artist, M. Guillemet. Hitherto all representations of the human form have been deemed profane by the true Mahometans.

Gustave Doré's great masterpiece, the "Illustrated Bible," upon which he has been engaged for four years, is now on the eve of completion. Messrs. Cassell, Petter and Galpin, of London, have purchased the engravings for their exclusive use in the English language, and this great work, for England and America, will be shortly announced. The illustrations will consist of two hundred and thirty large page drawings, the cost of their production being, it is said, upwards of fifteen thousand pounds.

The design for the proposed monument to Shakespeare in Stratford-on-Avon is illustrated in a London Journal. It is a very fine conception and in splendid proportion and finish. The column will be one hundred feet in height, and thirty-six feet broad at the bottom of the steps. It will be ornamented through all its stages with Shakespearean figures. The upper tier of statues is shown upon the third stage, which, with those below and the crowning group at the top, St. George of England Slaying the Dragon, number between thirty and forty. The estimate shows the following items of cost:—Mason work, £2,220; external sculpture and carving, £200; internal sculpture, £200; statue of Shakespeare, £500; color, £100—total, £3,220.

A monument has been erected on the seaside, at Schevingen, in commemoration of the day when the Prince of Orange (afterwards George the First, of England), King of the Netherlands, returned to his country from Britain. The monument is inscribed:—"God has Saved the Netherlands. November 30, 1651." "The Nation is Grateful. August 24, 1865."

The O'Connell monument at Ennis, county Clare, Ireland, was uncovered, Wednesday, October 4, with considerable ceremony.

The removal of the miscellaneous portraits from one of the galleries of Hampton Court Palace, England, to the Carlton Gallery, disclosed a series of decorative tapestries on the walls, which are of the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The Retrospective Exhibition, at present open in the Champs Elysees, Paris, has lately received a valuable addition in the collection of arms and armor of the Baron de Rothschild, said to be the finest and rarest in existence.

A statue has been erected at Boulogne, France, in honor of Dr. Jenner, the famous English physician.

## DEATH OF AN ARTIST.

John Neagle, son-in-law of the painter Bully, and himself an artist of repute, died in Philadelphia lately, at the age of sixty-five years and ten months. He was a native of Boston, and commenced his professional career at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1818. His portraits always commanded a high price. His portrait of Henry Clay was among the most successful.

## Theatrical Intelligence.

ROADWAY THEATRE.

The unsequenced success which has attended the representation of Mr. De Widen's comedy of Sam at this theatre compels the management to retain it still another week or more on the stage. The public are not yet half satisfied with the enjoyment which its rapid succession of wit and incident provides. Mr. Chanfrau's impersonation of the Dunderdyke style of character has made a decided hit. Sam, Lord Roan, peer of the realm, &amp;c., does not present the exaggerations of a Dunderdyke, but is a more practically useful kind of fellow in working out the story in which virtue is triumphant, vice is "crushed to earth," and the course of true love runs in its usual irregular channels. Mr. Chanfrau's acting, as he progresses, affords good evidence of how readily a capable actor can get rid of the raveness which naturally belongs to an entirely new style of character. There is, perhaps, no comedian now on the American boards who could do more justice to this difficult part than Mr. Chanfrau. He is well supported in most of the subordinate parts, not excluding the circumlocutionist, Jenkenstall, whose scabrous frolics and somewhat extravagant burlesques, strangely as they come into play, cause immense mirth and laughter. The scenery throughout the piece is got up in unexceptionable style. If, however, the comedy had been compressed into three acts, instead of being drawn out in five very short ones, it would have been an improvement; but, on the whole, it is so full of admirable situations and so well interlarded with fun that the play never tires.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Irish Hussar, or The Military Execution, was played at the Washington (D. C.) theatre, October 28. Mr. W. F. Florence presented Othello. Mrs. Florence appeared as the Turkish Ambassador in the farce of Arrah at Foggas. The play was in the tenth night of a run at Grove's theatre, Washington, D. C., October 28. Mr. Gleaney appearing as Hamlet the Post.

At the Canterbury, Washington, D. C., October 26, the audience was amused with a drama called The Female Clerks of Washington, or Early's Last Ride, the negro burlesque of The Mutton Trick, the Wagon Sisters in the comic act of The Nerve, and other funny performances.

The fall business of the New Orleans theatres, and other places of amusement in that city, promised to produce very brilliant results from and on the 26th of October. Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Messrs. Macaulay and Pike, Mrs. Seymour and Miss C. Adams continued in much favor at the Varieties.

Miss Charlotte Crampton played Medea, in the tragedy of that name, at the theatre at Wilmington, N. C., October 25. Miss Kelly Proctor appeared in a drama. Edwin Fobes, a French actor, appeared in a drama. Frank Edwards, of the Providence, R. I., and Worcester, Mass., theatres, is to bring a dramatic company to Hartford, Conn., to play on October 30 and 31. They will open with The Fenian Chief, or The O'Connell's Oath.

De Haven's circus was to spread